The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Price THREEPENCE. Publiſhed every *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. II.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1776. [Num. 292.

BOSTON, November 7.

The following letters were lately intercepted, and now made public for the ſatisfaction of our readers.

" Dear Sir, London, July 9, 1776.

THIS day I received your kind letter of the ninth of June. It gave me great pleaſure, as it ſeems to carry with it a degree of ſatisfaction and contentment with your preſent ſituation. Happy I am that you did not leave Halifax, to encounter the expences of this extravagant place. Every article of expence is increaſed fourfold ſince you knew it. What the many poor people will do who have ſteered their courſe this way, I cannot tell. Government, however diſpoſed to relieve their neceſſities, will not be able to anſwer their numerous claims. Every province of America affords its petitioners, and, I apprehend, the number of them will prevent the gratification of any.

" I think it my duty, in point of friendſhip, to give you this hint; but keep it to yourſelf, leaſt it may be conſtrued to a kind of reflection which I do not mean. Upon the ſame ſcore of ſecrecy let me hint to you, that your friend, General Gage, is intirely in the private walk of life; he could not ſerve you; therefore, my good friend, you muſt be content to wait with patience the event of things. If any opening occurs, I will not fail to adviſe you of it.

" I found Mrs Oliver well, and ſettled in a little ſnug houſe at Brompton, in the neighbourhood of London. But I ſhall continue here no longer than I am able to find a more œconomical retreat. I have not had time to look about me yet; ſome cheaper part of England muſt be the object of my inquiry. Col. Vaſſall is at preſent in our neighbourhood, but he means to take a houſe in London, at the Court end of the town, and enjoy the comforts of a plentiful fortune; at leaſt for one winter.

" We received the account of our ſucceſſes in Canada, before the arrival of your letters about ten days. It would have given me great pleaſure to have received them firſt from you. You know it would have given me an opportunity to have ſhewn them to your advantage: *A word to the wiſe.* If any thing occurs which you think important, let me have it by the firſt opportunity. Direct to Lieut. Gov. Oliver, London. It will be ſufficient.

" I hope this will find you, Mrs P. and family well, and as happy as your circumſtances will admit; in which I ſhall ever take the part of a ſincere friend and well wiſher.

David Phips, Eſq;—Halifax. THO. OLIVER."

London, July 10, 1776.

" Dear Ned,

" I received your very obliging letter of the 23d of May, by Mr. Simpſon, with a number of other letters returned, which went from England, directed to me at Halifax or Boſton; and I am much obliged, not only for your kind attention to my concerns, but for your early correſpondence, containing a fund of intelligence and entertainment.

" I wiſh it were in my power to make you a ſuitable return, by giving you ſuch information as would be new and entertaining; but long before this reaches your hands, you will have known the great preparations which are already made for proſecuting with vigor the American war. We hope that theſe appearances of determination may have great effect upon the Southern governments, in bringing them to a proper temper of mind for a ſpeedy reconciliation, but have not the leaſt expectation of the New-England people giving up, without real correction.

" At this ſeaſon of the year, London is more barren of intereſting events, or any great movements, than Nova-Scotia.

" I am glad you did not come over, as I am confident you would have been diſappointed. *Entre nous*, the application from the ſufferers in America are like to be ſo very numerous, that I apprehend it will prevent the gratification of any. There is ſcarcely a province in America which does not afford *ſhoals of petitioners* hanging about the treaſury; and adminiſtration, however well inclined, are unable to anſwer all the numerous demands. Therefore, my friend, I adviſe you to truſt your fortune in the channel you are in. If times alter in America, it may alter appearences here. I am ſtill in the neighbourhood of London, but mean to get in ſome cheaper part of the country. Col. V. and family are well; they will continue in London. I am not able to form any conjecture, whether I ſhall ſucceed in my Weſt-India plan, for reaſons before mentioned. I remain, your affectionate friend,

Edward Winſlow, Eſq—Halifax. T. OLIVER."

Laſt Friday two veſſels arrived at Marblehead from Halifax, with one hundred and ſeventy American priſoners on board, who are to be exchanged for men of equal rank, now in our poſſeſſion. They inform that a number of private veſſels are fitting out there as plunderers of American property.

NEWPORT, Nov. 18. Captain Skimmer, in a Maſſachuſetts ſtate ſloop of war, has taken, and carried into Boſton, a ſhip bound to New-York, having on board ſeventeen thouſand ſuits of clothes, thirty thouſand ſhirts, thirty thouſand pair of ſtockings, thirty thouſand pair of ſhoes, &c. Noble effects of the Boſton PORT BILL!

A veſſel arrived here yeſterday from Hiſpaniola, with advice that Spain had ceded all their part of that iſland to France, and that a large French and Spaniſh fleet, with a large body of troops were hourly expected.—Perhaps to take Jamaica for Spain.

NEW-LONDON, Nov. 15. Lately died at his houſe on Long-Iſland, aged ninety years, CADWALLADER COLDEN, Eſq; for many years Lieutenant Governor of that province.

The General Aſſembly of this ſtate are ſummoned to meet at Hartford on Tueſday next.

An embargo is laid on the exportation out of this ſtate, of proviſions, and of linen and woollen cloths, ſuitable for clothing for the army.

Laſt Friday was ſent into this port by the Continental armed brig Cabot, Capt. Hinman, a prize ſhip burthen about two hundred tons, bound from Jamaica to Scotland, laden with rum, ſugar, &c,

Our advices from the weſtern army are that the enemy had quitted White Plains, having plundered the Tories as well as Whigs of all their effects; particularly the former were ſtripped, the men to their ſhirts, and the women to their ſhifts.

Mile-Square, October 15, 1776.

GENERAL LEE's DIVISION.

"General Lee returns his warmeſt thanks to Col. Glover, and the brigade under his command, not only for their gallant behaviour yeſterday, but for their prudent, cool, orderly, and ſoldier like conduct in all reſpects—He aſſures thoſe brave men that he ſhall omit no opportunity of ſhewing them his gratitude."

HEAD QUARTERS, October 21, 1776.

The hurried ſituation of the General, the two laſt days, prevented him from paying that attention to Col. Glover, and the officers and ſoldiers under his command, in the ſkirmiſh on Friday laſt, that their merit and good behaviour deſerved: He flatters himſelf that his thanks, though delayed, will nevertheleſs be acceptable to them, as they are offered with great ſincerity and cordiality. At the ſame time he hopes, that every other part of the army will do their duty with equal bravery and zeal, whenever called upon."

TO be SOLD, by PELATIAH WEBSTER, in Water-ſtreet, near Ton-alley, a variety of DRY GOODS, among which are ſome pluſhes, cotton velvets, cloths, ſtuffs, &c. with linings and trimmings. Alſo a quantity of ELEPHANTS TEETH. Alſo a few hogſheads of country rum, ſome bags of race ginger, a few pair of leather breeches, and a few pair very good worſted hoſe.

TO be SOLD, a genteel ſecond hand CHARIOT, a pair of HORSES, and a one horſe CHAISE. Inquire of the printer.

WANTED immediately, a ſteady perſon well qualified to poſt books, alſo a handy lad or two to be employed in a ſtore. Inquire of the printer, or at the bar of the Coffee-houſe.

TAKEN by miſtake, or ſtolen, a dark drab coloured great coat, with a collar lined with velvet, marked R. C. under the collar. If any perſon has taken it through miſtake, they will pleaſe to return it to the ſubſcriber; and if ſtolen, FIFTEEN SHILLINGS reward will be given, by

ROBERT CORREY, in Third-ſtreet.

TO be SOLD by private ſale, and may be entered on immediately, the well accuſtomed tavern now in the occupation of the ſubſcriber, in New-Hanover townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Reading, and four miles from Potts-Grove; with one hundred and ſixty acres of good land, about ninety acres cleared, of which eight are of the beſt and well watered meadows, and four acres more may be made, the remainder of the land is well timbered, alſo a good orchard. The Houſe is two ſtory high, a ſtone barn and ſtone ſtabling, alſo a well of good water with a pump therein, by the door, and every conveniency for a tavern, or any other public or private family. An indiſputable title will be given to the purcheſer. For farther particulars inquire of the owner living on the premiſes.

Dec. 2, 1776. HENRY DERRING, jun.

WAS STOLEN, on the night of the fourth inſtant, out of the houſe of CHARLES BISSONETT, innkeeper at Briſtol, the following articles, viz. one plain ſilver China face day of the month watch, the number is thought to be 2642, maker's name George Pearſon, London, has a double gilt chain and key, with a ſilver ſeal cut with the letters S. A. in cyphers; one penknife which has two blades, one blade is part file, one plain ſilver China face watch, remarkable for being number one, made in London; has a ſteel chain, and ſtone ſeal ſet in ſilver, alſo two pair of plain ſilver ſhoebuckles, one pair oval, the other almoſt ſquare, and five and a half Spaniſh milled dollars. It is ſuppoſed they were taken by ſome of Capt. Cobble's company, of the ſixth Virginia regiment. Whoever apprehends the thief or thieves, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, and the articles recovered, ſhall have TEN DOLLARS reward from the printer. If offered for ſale, pleaſe to ſtop them.

Philad. Dec. 7, 1776.

CAME to JOHN METCALF's, at the Butchers Arms, in Paſſyunk townſhip, about three weeks ago, a large COW, moſt of her body white, her neck and rump brown. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

Philadelphia, Dec. 4, 1776.

RAN away laſt night from the ſubſcriber's houſe in Union-ſtreet, the corner of Second-ſtreet, a Negro woman named ABBEY, about thirty-three years of age, her colour ſomething of the mulatto caſt; ſhort and thick made, broad open teeth, had the ſmallpox laſt winter, and ſome pits are diſcernible on her face. She carried with her a girl (her daughter) named SUKEY, about eleven years old, of her own complexion. They had both green cloth jackets and petticoats; but as they carried a variety of calico and other cloaths, they may not appear in that dreſs. It is apprehended ſhe is harbored in town,

Whoever will deliver them to me in Second-ſtreet, or to Meſſrs. GEORGE MEADE and Co. in Water-ſtreet, ſhall have TEN DOLLARS reward, and if concealed Two Dollars more for diſcovering the harborer.

ROBERT GILMOUR.

WAS LOST, laſt Wedneſday forenoon, between the City and Jerſey markets, an old black leather POCKET BOOK, with a braſs claſp, the ketch of it broke. Had in it a bundle of Continental bills, amounting to near one hundred dollars, marked on the bundle fifty in French figures, dollars wrote in Engliſh, alſo ſundry accounts and papers. Whoever will bring it to the ſubſcriber ſhall have SIXTEEN DOLLARS reward and no queſtions aſked.

Alſo LOST, laſt Friday forenoon, in or near this city, a red Morocco POCKET BOOK. Had in it Gaine's New-York Regiſter, &c. a note of eight pound on William Harſack to George Weatherby, both living in Weſt New-Jerſey, Glouceſter county, likewiſe one hundred dollars, one two thirds, and one ſixth of a dollar, all in Continental currency, one thirty ſhilling bill of Pennſylvania currency, and ſundry accounts of ſlatting. Whoever has found the pocket book, money and papers, and will bring it to JOHN ROSS, vendue cryer, in Third-ſtreet, oppoſite Church-alley, between Market and Arch ſtreets, ſhall have TEN DOLLARS reward. Philad. Dec. 7, 1776.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.

The following veſſels, taken and carried into the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland, are libelled in the Court of Admiralty there, viz. The ſchooner Endeavour, burthen one hundred and twenty-five tons, her cargo conſiſts of one thouſand buſhels of ſalt, three hogſheads of rum, eight hogſheads of molaſſes, one hogſhead, three tierces, and four barrels of ſugar, Michael Dyer late maſter, bound from Bermuda to Halifax in Nova-Scotia, taken by the Montgomery privateer, Daniel Rutenberg commander—The brigantine Phœnix, burthen one hundred and fifty tons, her cargo conſiſts of about one thouſand quintals of dry fiſh, and one hundred and ſeventy-five empty ſhips caſks, late commanded by John Darrel, bound from the port of Quebec, in Canada, to the iſland of Grenada, in the Weſt-Indies, taken by the Greenwich privateer, Job Pierce commander.--The ſhip New-Weſtmoreland, burthen three hundred tons, her cargo conſiſts of four hundred and twenty-nine caſks of ſugar, ninety-ſix puncheons of rum, forty tons of logwood, forty-nine mahogany planks, &c. late commanded by William Hore, bound from Jamaica to London, taken by the brigantine Cabot, Eliſha Hinman commander.—The brigantine Live Oak, burthen two hundred and ſixty tons, her cargo conſiſts of two hundred and forty-ſeven hogſheads of ſugar, eighty-ſix puncheons of rum, four hundred and fifty pieces of mahogany, twenty-three tons of logwood, and fifteen hundred pounds weight of copper, &c. James Wallace, late maſter, bound from Jamaica to London, taken by the Diamond privateer, Thomas Stacey commander--A libel is likewiſe filed in ſaid court againſt ſix hundred and eleven elephants teeth, two tons of pepper, ſix guns three pounders, four howitzers, two ſwivel guns, four blunderbuſſes, one hundred ſmall arms, one Negro boy, twelve caſks of powder, ten piſtols, a quantity of ſheet lead, flints and muſket balls, captured and taken out of the brigantine Union, one Wilſon late maſter, bound from the iſland of St. Chriſtophers, in the Weſt-Indies, to Liverpool, in England, by James Munro, commander of the privateer Sally, of that ſtate.

We hear from good authority, that the main body of our army is at Princeton, to which place Gen. Waſhington has returned from Trenton. And that the detachment from Gen. Howe's army, under the command of Lord Cornwallis and Gen. Vaughn, ſtill continues at Brunſwick.

The Engliſh ſoldiers, it ſeems, were ſo jealous of the plunder the Heſſians got, that they likewiſe inſiſted upon the ſame privilege, which Gen. Howe was obliged to allow, in order to pacify them, and prevent a mutiny. And now the deva[illegible]ation they make, wherever they come, is not to be equalled in hiſtory. They make no diſtinction. Whig or Tory is all one to them.

WAR OFFICE, December 7, 1776.

I am directed by the Board of War to order all officers on the recruiting ſervice in this ſtate immediately to march the men they have enliſted to Philadelphia, leaving none at the ſeveral places where they now are, but ſuch as ſhall be abſolutely neceſſary for the ſervice. Returns of the number already recruited are deſired to be forthwith tranſmitted to the Board. All officers in the ſervice of the United States, arriving in Philadelphia, are deſired to attend at the War Office, and make the proper returns.

By order of the Board of War,
RICHARD PETERS, Secretary.

To the ASSEMBLY of PENNSYLVANIA.

WOULD it not conduce to the immediate ſafety of the ſtate of Pennſylvania if a DICTATOR were appointed for three or ſix months, with full powers to exert the ſtrength of the ſtate in any way he ſhould think proper againſt our enemies?

Has not the want of a ſuitable perſon, entruſted with ſuch powers in time of war, ended in the ruin of ſeveral of the moſt flouriſhing republics of antiquity?

Are not the preſent ravages of the enemy in the ſtates of New-York and New-Jerſey owing to the want of ſuitable perſons entruſted with abſolute power to compel every individual of thoſe ſtates to concur in repelling the common enemy?

Does not the langour with which all the new legiſlatures in America move, in the preſent alarming exigency of our affairs, fully demonſtrate that placing ſo *little* power in the hands of the executive branch of government, is a moſt *eſſential* and *fundamental* fault in all our new conſtitutions?

A CITIZEN.

Mr. TOWNE,

The following authentic paper you will publiſh as a ſpecimen of the polite manners and merciful ſpirit that animate the leaders of our enemies. This indecent paper was returned by a flag of truce ſent by General Gates from Ticonderoga to Iſle aux Noix.—The wretch, who ſigns the vulgar writing, ought to have known, and to have felt, the ſuperiority over himſelf and all abettors of tyranny, that the meaneſt of the many millions poſſeſs, who are now determined to drive lawleſs oppreſſions and oppreſſors from this free country.

DECENCY.

Camp at St. John's, November 15, 1776.

THE boat from Ticonderoga, called a flag of truce, may be ſent back with the perſons who came in it. It is unneceſſary to ſay more to theſe people than to repeat, That his Excellency the Commander in Chief does not permit flags of truce, or any communication with the American rebels—unleſs coming to *implore* the *King's mercy*. The allowing theſe rebels in this boat to return and not made priſoners, is an inſtance of the *clemency of his Majeſty's officers* to theſe unfortunate people; but it is recommended to them to be careful how they venture within the poſts of the army, as they will be treated as ſpies.

W. PHILIPS, M. General.

To Capt. Shanks commanding the naval department at St. John's, to be ſent by him to Mr. Longcroft, and a copy of this may be given to the *rebels!*

Philad. Dec. 7, 1776.

WAS taken laſt Monday, out of a houſe in this city, a SMALL BOX, containing a pair of ladies paſte buckles, one mourning diamond ring, a garnet hoop ring, a ruby handkerchief pin, ſix or eight pair of earrings of various kinds, two handſome ſprigs for the hair, and ſeveral hair pins of different ſizes, &c. &c. Whoever may be in poſſeſſion of the above things, and will deliver them to the printer, ſhall have TWELVE DOLLARS reward, and no queſtions aſked. It is hoped that goldſmiths and others to whom the above articles ſhall be offered for ſale or pledge, will ſtop them, and ſecure the perſon that offers them.

WAS LOST laſt Tueſday afternoon, in Second-ſtreet, near Race-ſtreet, a red leather POCKET BOOK with a ſilver claſp, about three pounds in paper money in it, and ſundry papers. Whoever has found the ſame, and will return it with the papers in it, ſhall have all the money, a reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS, and no queſtions aſked. Inquire of the printer. Nov. 21.

*** All perſons indebted to the printer of this paper, for ſubſcriptions, advertiſements, &c. are requeſted to pay him immediately.

Philadelphia, October 15, 1776.

RAN away on Saturday the 12th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant girl named JUDITH KENNEDY, about five feet three inches high, near twenty-ſeven years of age, is tolerable genteel, pock marked, black hair, and has ſomething of the brogue. She had on, when ſhe went away, a red and white calico ſhort gown, a green ſkirt, brown cloak, black ſpotted ſilk bonnet lined with white, and an old pair of black ſatin ſhoes. She alſo took with her a changeable mantua gown, white dimity petticoat, a fine flowered apron, one check ditto, and two ſhifts. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and delivers her to me in Water-ſtreet, oppoſite Stamper's wharf, ſhall have THREE DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges. JOHN BROWN.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour or carry her off at their peril.

HENRY LIEBER, in North-ſtreet near Fifth-ſtreet, oppoſite the church Burying-ground, Philadelphia, begs leave to inform the public in general that he has began to print or ſtamp BLUE upon LINENS, ſuch as counterpanes, window curtains, bed curtains, handkerchiefs, &c. He hopes to give ſatisfaction to all thoſe who pleaſe to favor him with their commands.

N. B. He likewiſe ſells printed and dyed leather fit for ladies pumps, after the neateſt French faſhion.

WAS found in the poſſeſſion of a noted thief, and ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, two waiſtcoats, one pair of ſtockings, one pair of trouſers, one rug, one blanket, and two teaſpoons. Whoever has loſt the ſaid goods, by applying to William Morris or Alexander Carlyle, proving property and paying charges, may have them again.

WAS LOST this morning on Market-ſtreet wharf, a black leather POCKET BOOK tied with red tape, containing two bonds, and ſundry papers and accounts, but no money in it. Whoever has found the ſame, and will leave it with the printer hereof, or with Elijah Weed, tavern keeper, the corner of Fourth and Arch ſtreets, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward. Nov. 26.

WAS found a few days ago in the houſe of a certain William Caldwell, the following goods, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, viz. A coarſe bag full of fine feathers, one ſmall feather bed, one ſtriped pillow full of fine feathers, two pillow caſes, one ſmall bag full of different yarn, ſuppoſed to belong to ſome factory, eight yards and half of blue ſagathy, two yards and half of blue durant, one pair of white fine cotton ſtockings, one fine ſhirt about half worn, one large brown home made ſheet, a ſmall pocket piſtol charged with powder and ball, and one towel marked No. 12. Whoever has loſt ſaid goods, or any of them, proving their property and paying charges, may have them again by applying to EDWARD STROUD, or JOHN BRAY.

Nov. 23.

STOLEN out of the kitchen of the ſubſcriber this morning, at the White Horſe in Elbow-lane, a large COPPER TEAKETTLE that holds between three and four gallons, marked L. Grant on the handle. Whoever gives information of ſaid kettle, ſo that it may be had again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward. The perſon who took the woman's hunting ſaddle out of the market room, laſt market day, is deſired to return it, which will prevent it being advertiſed in a different manner.

Nov. 27. JOHN REYNOLDS.

STRAYED or STOLEN, a middle ſized brindled COW with a white ſpot in her forehead, and one pap remarkable larger than the other. Any perſon informing where the ſaid cow is, ſo that ſhe may be had again, ſhall have TEN SHILLINGS reward. Inquire of the printer.

WAS LOST between Mr. Burn's and this city, a red Morocco POCKET BOOK, with a gilt claſp and twiſt work round the edges, containing ſome caſh and papers. Whoever has found the ſame, and will bring it to the printer, ſhall have THREE DOLLARS reward.

Philad. Nov. 21.

WAS STOLEN out of the kitchen of William Dibley, at the White Horſe and Fountain inn in Cheſnut-ſtreet, on Friday night, the following articles, viz. One large ſilver ſpoon marked W. M. D. maker's name Thomas Shields, five pewter diſhes, fifteen pewter plates, beſt part of them new, one copper pot, and ſome pewter pint and quart mugs. If offered for ſale pleaſe to ſtop them, and THREE POUNDS reward will be given on conviction of the offender.

WILLIAM DIBLEY.

Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1776.

TO BE SOLD, a two ſtory BRICK HOUSE in Front-ſtreet, and STORE in Water-ſtreet, next door to Benjamin Towne's printing office, and nearly oppoſite the London Coffee-Houſe. Apply to WILLIAM HENRY.

NOW in the poſſeſſion of the ſubſcriber, ſundry WEARING APPAREL, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen. The owners deſcribing them and paying charges, may have them again

Nov. 23. THOMAS DEWEES, jailer.

Eleventh Month, 28th, 1776.

WAS loſt this afternoon, in the crowd applying for ſalt at Patrick Burnes's in Front-ſtreet, a black leather POCKET BOOK, marked RUBIN HAINES, with a ſteel claſp, in which were ſome caſh and ſundry papers. Whoever has found ſaid book, and will bring or ſend it to the ſubſcriber with the papers, ſhall have all the money and no queſtions aſked, REUBEN HAINES.

Alſo was loſt laſt Seventh day, in the market, a large PINCUSHION with a heavy ſilver rim and chain. Whoever has found the ſame, and will bring it to the ſaid ſubſcriber, ſhall be hanſomely rewarded.

WANTED to hire, a WOMAN that can cook, iron, aſſiſt in doing the work of a ſmall family, and can be well recommended. Inquire of the printer.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in Front-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-Houſe.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

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Vol. II.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1776.

TO BE SOLD,
For CONTINENTAL MONEY,

At public vendue, on the tenth of January next,

A Valuable FARM, in Lower Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, about twelve miles from Philadelphia, containing fifty three acres of land, nine of which are meadow, and eight woodland. There are on ſaid farm two excellent apple orchards, and a variety of fruit trees, a large garden, a pleaſant frame houſe, with a good barn, ſtable, and other convenient outhouſes. There is a well of excellent water near the dwelling houſe. There is now in the ground ſix acres of wheat, and the ſame quantity of rye. The whole is under good fence, and in good order.

To be ſold likewiſe a variety of farming utenſils, with ſundry cattle, horſes, ſheep, and hogs, with ſome hay and ſtraw, alſo a variety of houſhold furniture, ſuch as beds, blankets, &c. For farther particulars inquire of SUSANNA MORRIS, on the premiſes.

December 23, 1776.

Princeton, New-Jerſey, December 5, 1776.

LAST Tueſday three villains came to the houſe of Mr. Nowel Furman, near Princeton, and, after abuſing the barbarous manner, took with them goods to the amount of between one and two hundred pounds, conſiſting chiefly of Germantown fulled woollen ſtockings milled of ſeveral colours, large pocket handkerchiefs of ſeveral kinds of red and blue ſtripes, Kenton diſh pins of the ſmall kind, four dozen of razors, one pair of fine thread fine black worſted hoſe, black leather pocket books, pocket almanacks, a few pieces of childrens garters, and many other goods unknown.

One of the above rogues is an Iriſhman, a middle ſized man, well ſet, has buſhy ſandy hair, and ſuppoſed to be marked with the ſmallpox; had on a blue coat; his name is ſaid to be WATSON, and I have been informed he belongs to Capt. Brown's company of Pennſylvania riflemen, under Col. Broadhead. The ſecond perſon I cannot deſcribe. The third is a tall ſlim man, with light coloured clothes. It is ſaid they have already changed their clothes. They have with them two rifles and three long ſwords, without ſcabbards. They put the goods in bags or knapſacks. They were ſeen near the Baptiſt meeting houſe at Hopewell, on Wedneſday evening, but could not be taken for want of men of reſolution. It is ſuppoſed they are bound for Delaware, and ſo on to Shamoken. Whoever ſecures ſaid goods, and the men, ſo that they be convicted, ſhall have ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, or FIFTY DOLLARS for the men, or in proportion for any of the men or part of the goods, by applying to Mr. STACY POTTS at Trenton, or Mr. WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber at Princeton.

JOHN DENTON.

WANTED to purchaſe, a likely NEGRO BOY or MAN, who can be well recommended for his honeſty and ſobriety, and underſtands ſomething of cooking. Inquire of the printer.

WAS TAKEN UP, on Saturday, November 23d, near the three mile ſtone on Germantown road, a RED COW, about three years old, and ſome white on her udder. Whoever has loſt the ſaid cow, by applying to the ſubſcriber, proving property, and paying charges, may have her again.

STRAYED away, on Thurſday, December 5th, from the White Horſe in Elbow-lane, a DUN HORSE, about five or ſix years old, between thirteen and fourteen hands high, paces and hand gallops, ſhod before, ruff main and tail. Whoever has taken up the ſaid horſe, and will bring it to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward and reaſonable charges.

Was TAKEN up, on Friday, December 6th, near the Falls of Schuylkill, on Ridge road, a DARK BAY HORSE, about ſix years old, between fourteen and fifteen hands high, a ſmall white blaze in his forehead, ſome white on his hind legs, ruff long black main, ſwitch tail, paces, trots, and hand gallops. Whoever has loſt the ſaid horſe, by applying to the ſubſcriber, proving property, and paying charges, may have him again.

Was FOUND on Saturday, December 7th, in Second-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Market ſtreets, a parcel of looſe PAPER MONEY. Whoever has loſt the ſame, by applying to the ſubſcriber, proving property, and paying charges, may have it again.

Was LEFT, on Tueſday, December 10th, in a ſhop in Market-ſtreet, an old black leather POCKET BOOK, with ſome money in it. Whoever has loſt the ſame, proving property, and paying charges, may have it again, by applying to the ſubſcriber.

STRAYED away, on Tueſday night, December 10, out of a lot in Front-ſtreet, above Pool's-bridge, a BLACK HORSE, about ten years old, between fifteen and ſixteen hands high, paces only, has a ſhoe on his near hind foot, branded, the letters unknown. Whoever has taken up the ſaid horſe, by applying to the ſubſcriber ſhall have TWO DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges.

JOHN ROSS, vendue cryer, in Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets,

Philadelphia, Dec. 27, 1776.

WAS LOST, on Wedneſday night laſt, ſome where in town, a BLACK MARE, about four years old, between thirteen and fourteen hands high, has neither brand nor mark, ſhod round; had on a bridle and ſaddle with a blue cloth. Any perſon who will deliver ſaid mare to James M'Crea in Blackhorſe alley, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward and reaſonable charges.

JAMES M'CREA.

On ſaid day a waggoner, from Lancaſter county, loſt a CHEST, ſuppoſed to be at ſome tavern in Market-ſtreet. It is rather ſmall, made of poplar boards, has a braſs ſcutcheon, was a little ſplit on the front, and is directed for Lieut. Samuel Quinn of the twelfth battalion of Pennſylvanians. Any perſon, who has ſuch a cheſt left with him, and will give notice thereof to James M'Crea, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

A COACHMAN, who can be well recommended, may hear of emploey by applying to the printer.

LONDON, July 5.

The SPEECH of Mr. Alderman WILKES to the Common-Hall, from the huſtings, on Thurſday, July 4, 1776.

Gentlemen of the Livery,

MY firſt ſentiments on this occaſion are thoſe of a lively gratitude to the ſteady, conſiſtent, and ſpirited friends among you, who in the moſt generous manner have honored me with their ſuffrages, and ſupport at the preſent election of Chamberlain of this city. With men of ſuch tried and approved public virtue, I ſhall always be ready, on every call of liberty, to encounter any danger or difficulty in defence of our rights, and that independancy which formerly diſtinguiſhed the Livery of London, while it remained free and uncorrupted. Our anceſtors deemed it their higheſt glory, and ſcorned to ſacrifice it at the altar of power, or of private intereſt. They deſpiſed equally the proud menaces, and the corrupt offers of a miniſter. In this ſelfiſh degenerate age we have ſeen, in the preſent election of Chamberlain, the ſame iniquitous and corrupt arts practiſed as at the laſt. [Here Mr. Wilkes was interrupted by hiſſes and groans ; which having a little ſubſided, he repeated the laſt words, and continued by ſaying,] The ſame venality and unconſtitutional power of every court officer and dependant ſpread their baneful influence over a conſiderable part of the Livery of London. The Court nominated; the Livery tamely acquieſced. [Mr. Wilkes was here again interrupted as before, in ſo violent a manner, that he bowed and retired ; and the partizans of his opponent gave out that he made uſe of a very harſh expreſſion, but as we cannot ſuppoſe him capable of making uſe of the words attributed to him, we decline inſerting them. Mr. Wilkes intended to have continued as follows] The object was a gentleman diſtinguiſhed by no ſervices to you, or to the ſtate, enjoying no reputation acquired by ſuperior abilities, or the honorable diſcharge of any important public office, yet of merit, of great court merit. He was marked among the herd of their dependants by a peculiarly mean, crouching ſervility, and an abſolute paſſive obedience, even when one of the repreſentatives of the people in parliament. By the late tranſactions the moment ſeems at length arrived, ſo ardently wiſhed by every arbitrary adminiſtration, when a majority of the Livery appear to have ſold and ſurrendered the capital to a profligate miniſtry. By the creation of ſo many unneceſſary lucrative offices, the diviſion and ſub-diviſion of contracts, and threats of the opulent and inſolent to the neceſſitous and dependant tradeſman, and all the captious promiſes of power, the greater number of the Livery ſeem at preſent either lulled into ſupineneſs and a fatal ſecurity, or enrolled among the mercenaries of corruption and deſpotiſm. No longer worthy the name of freemen, they are ſunk into tame, mean vaſſals, ignominiouſly courting, and bowing their necks to the miniſterial yoke. Such, gentlemen, it gives me pain to think, is the faithful, but the melancholy picture of this once free and independant city. All public ſpirit in the capital is viſibly decaying, and that ſtern, manly virtue of our fathers, which drove from this land of freedom the laſt Stuart tyrant, is held in contempt by their abandoned offſpring. A diſſolution of the empire, ruin, and ſlavery, are, I fear, advancing with giant ſtrides upon us. We are ripe for deſtruction. If we are ſaved, it will be *almoſt ſolely by the courage and noble ſpirit of our AMERICAN brethren*, whom neither the luxuries of an unprincipled court, nor the ſordid luſt of avarice in a rapacious and venal metropolis, have hitherto corrupted. Yet with ſome choſen friends, however few, I will, while I live, dare to oppoſe the alarming and fatal progreſs of this deluge of corruption and court influence, and to protract at leaſt the impending ruin, by continuing firm and intrepid in the cauſe of public virtue, and the independancy of the Capital.

Gentlemen,

The Sheriffs have, in the courſe of this election, given us ſo frequent proofs of their zeal for the preſervation of the public tranquillity, and ſhewn that particular attention to the free admiſſion of every Liveryman to the poll, that I am happy in this opportunity of publicly acknowledging their real ſervices to this corporation, and of doing juſtice to that ſpirit of candor and impartiality, of which ſo fair an example has been held out by them to every returning officer in the kingdom.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 30. A Committee was appointed by the Houſe, to meet Committees from the other New-England ſtates, and confer on proper and effectual meaſures for ſupporting the credit of the public currencies; and alſo for regulating the extravagant prices that are demanded, and unhappily given, for various commodities—A Committee was likewiſe appointed to prepare a bill for preventing the pernicious practice of monopolizing.

Captain Weſt, in the privateer Joſeph, has taken a tranſport ſhip, that left New-York in company with one hundred and thirty ſail, all in ballaſt, bound to Europe, under convoy of three men of war. Capt. Weſt has alſo taken a Guineaman that had been captured by a Philadelphia privateer, and twice retaken by the enemy. The privateer that firſt took her, it is ſaid, found a large ſum of money on board, which was ſecured.

NEWPORT, Dec. 2. The ſloop Providence, Captain Hecker, arrived in a certain port laſt Wedneſday, from a cruiſe in company with the Alfred, having taken a rich ſhip, a brig and ſnow, the brig we mentioned in our laſt to have arrived ſafe ; and it is ſaid the Alfred, and the other two prizes, are ſafe in port at the eaſtward.

A gentleman arrived in town on Saturday, from Boſton, informs that a privateer from the eaſtward had lately taken a ſhip with dry goods, &c. whoſe cargo coſt £. 37,000 ſterling.

The lady of the Honorable WILLIAM ELLERY, Eſq; one of the Delegates of this ſtate, at the moſt Honorable the Continental Congreſs, was lately delivered of a daughter, who has ſince received the name of PHILADELPHIA.

HARTFORD, Nov. 11. A ſurpriſing and inſtructive ſcene happened lately at Sunderland, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts-Bay. One Fellows Billings, a noted Tory, had a baſtard Negro child born in his houſe. The ſtupid aſs, to inſult the diſtreſs of this country, expreſs his utter contempt of its ſacred rights, and if poſſible to render himſelf more vile and infamous in the view of the people, named the child George Waſhington. The child, though healthy and well over night, was dead in the morning; and ſoon after two of the poor wretch's children, the only tender branches of his family, were lodged in the ſilent grave. A ſolemn lecture to thoſe who ſport with the ſacred cauſe of LIBERTY.

NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 11. Meſſrs. Mills and Hicks, late printers in Boſton, have opened an office in New-York, in company with one Howe.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 18. Tueſday laſt about two hundred tranſports ſailed from Sandy-Hook, for Great-Britain, under convoy of his Majeſty's ſhips Fowey and Active In the former his Excellency Lord Dunmore took his paſſage for England.

*** The AMERICAN CRISIS in our next, and ſeveral other valuable eſſays as ſoon as poſſible. The piece ſigned Obſerver is too illiberal for to have a place in this paper, therefore it and the money were immediately returned.

PHILADELPHIA.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, December 23, 1776.

Friends and Countrymen,—The preſſing exigency of the times induces us once more to addreſs you, while we can deplore the calamities of our country without reſtraint, and before the voice of truth and the excretions of tyranny are forced back into the boſom of the wretched ſufferer. On your vigorous exertions alone, at this time, will depend the privilege of ever addreſſing you in the ſtile of freemen. Should the enemy be encouraged by farther ſucceſs, devaſtation and ruin muſt mark their footſteps.

We call upon you, we entreat and beſeech you, to come forth to the aſſiſtance of our worthy Gen. Waſhington, and our invaded brethren in the Jerſies; if you wiſh to ſecure your property from being plundered, and to proteſt the innocence of your wives and children, if you wiſh to live in freedom, and are determined to maintain that beſt boon of Heaven, you have no time to deliberate. A manly reſiſtance will ſecure every bleſſing. Inactivity and ſloth will bring horror and deſtruction. Step forth like men. Feed not yourſelves with the vain expectation of peace and ſecurity, ſhould the enemy ſucceed in reducing this country; ſuch hopes will vaniſh like the dreams of the night, and plunge you into an irretrievable abyſs of unſpeakable miſery.

Shall we, with Heaven and juſtice on our ſide (unleſs we could impiouſly ſuppoſe that the Almighty has devoted mankind to ſlavery) ſhall we heſitate to meet our enemies in the hoſtile field? The ſons of America have not drawn their ſwords to invade the rights of others, nor to reduce populous countries to a ſtate of deſolation—It was not to plunder the wealthy, nor to wreſt from the laborious farmer or induſtrious mechanic his hard earned bleſſings, that America had recourſe to arms. No—Whilſt our moſt humble petitions and pathetic expoſtulations yet rung in the ears of our enemies, they wantonly attacked us on our own peaceable ſhores.

May Heaven, who beſtowed the bleſſing of liberty upon you, awaken you to a proper ſenſe of your danger, and rouſe that manly ſpirit of virtuous reſolution which has ever bid defiance to the efforts of tyranny—May you ever have the glorious prize of liberty in view, and bear with a becoming fortitude the fatigues and ſeverities of a winter campaign. —That, and that only, will entitle you to the ſuperlative diſtinction of being deemed, under God, the deliverers of your country.

Many are the artifices of our enemies to delude and deceive—Falſe tales of every kind are invented and propagated, to amuſe and delay you—For this purpoſe, among others, they have ſpread a report that your ſervices are not wanted—Believe no ſuch reports, they are propagated by traitors. Let all able bodied men, whether Aſſociators or not, ſtep forth at this criſis, under the officers of the diſtrict where they reſide, and march without delay to Philadelphia, except thoſe of Berks and Northampton, who are to join General Waſhington at Head Quarters.

We conclude with entreating all Committees of Inſpection, officers of the militia, and every friend to his country, to exert their influence on the preſent occaſion, and we have not the leaſt doubt but their virtuous endeavors will be crowned with the moſt happy ſucceſs. By order of Council,

THOMAS WHARTON, jun. Preſident.

Extract of a letter from an officer of diſtinction in the American army.

"Since I wrote you this morning, I have had an opportunity of hearing a number of the particulars of the horrid depredations committed by that part of the Britiſh army, which was ſtationed at and near Pennytown, under the command of Lord Cornwallis. Beſides the ſixteen young women who had fled to the woods to avoid their brutality, and were there ſeized and carried off, one man had the cruel mortification to have his wife and only daughter (a child of ten years of age) raviſhed; this he himſelf, almoſt choaked with grief, uttered in lamentations to his friend, who told me of it, and alſo informed me that another girl of thirteen years of age was taken from her father's houſe, carried to a barn about a mile, there raviſhed, and afterwards made uſe of by five more of theſe brutes. Numbers of inſtances of the ſame kind of behaviour I am aſſured of have happened; here their brutiſh luſt were their ſtimulas; but wanton miſchief was ſeen in every part of the country; every thing portable they plunder and carry off, neither age nor ſex, Whig or Tory, is ſpared; an indiſcriminate ruin attends every perſon they meet with, infants, children, old men and women, are left in their ſhirts without a blanket to cover them in this inclement ſeaſon; furniture of every kind deſtroyed or burnt, windows and doors broke to pieces; in ſhort, the houſes left unhabitable, and the people left without proviſions, for every horſe, cow, ox, hogs and poultry, carried off; a blind old gentleman near Pennytown plundered of every thing, and on his door wrote, 'Capt. Wills of the Royal Iriſh did this.' As a notable proof of their regard and favour to their friends and well-wiſhers, they yeſterday burnt the elegant houſe of Daniel Cox, Eſq; at Trenton ferry, who has been their conſtant advocate, and ſupporter of Toryiſm in that part of the country; this behaviour of theirs has ſo exaſperated the people of the country, that they are flying to arms, and forming themſelves into parties to waylay them and cut them off wherever they can meet with them; this, and other efforts which are making, I hope will ſo ſtreighten them that they will ſoon find their ſituation very diſagreeable in New-Jerſey. Another inſtance of their brutality happened near Woodbridge; one of the moſt reſpectable gentlemen in that part of the country was alarmed by the cries and ſhrieks of a moſt lovely daughter; he found an officer, a Britiſh officer, in the act of raviſhing her, he inſtantly put him to death; two other officers ruſhed in with fuſees, and fired two balls into the father, who is now languiſhing under his wounds. I am tired of this horrid ſcene; Almighty juſtice cannot ſuffer it to go unpuniſhed; he will inſpirit his people (who only claim that liberty which he has intitled them to) to do themſelves juſtice, to riſe univerſally in arms, and drive theſe invading tyrants out of our country."

Publiſhed by order of the Council of Safety,

GEO. BICKHAM, Secretary, pro. tem.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, Philadelphia, Dec. 26, 1776.

Reſolved, That the Waggon Maſters be empowered to put up their horſes in ſuch ſtables and ſheds as they may find fit to receive them, and to ſee them ſupplied, paying the accuſtomed price for the ſame. Extract from the minutes,

G. BICKHAM, Secretary.

In ASSEMBLY, December 24, 1776. Reſolved, That the following addreſs to the inhabitants of Pennſylvania be forthwith printed, and ſent to the ſeveral counties of this ſtate.

Friends and Countrymen,——It is much eaſier for you to conceive, than for us to deſcribe, the evils conſequent on the invaſion of a country by a rapacious and plundering ſoldiery. Such is now the ſituation of the neighbouring ſtate of New-Jerſey, and ſuch ſoon will be ours, unleſs the enemy, who have taken advantage of the accidental weakneſs of our army, to make a winter campaign, are repelled by the ſtrongeſt and moſt immediate exertions.

Every ſpecies of ravage and calamity have already marked the footſteps of our enemy, and they are now within a few miles of your metropolis, waiting to croſs the Delaware, to glut their inordinate luſt of rapine and deſolation in the plunder of that rich and populous city. The moſt inſenſible cannot but perceive the ſhock our common cauſe muſt ſuffer, if this unfortunate event ſhould take place—Every one muſt be awake to the miſery that muſt in this caſe attend every individual of this country. The love of eaſe, we hope, cannot ſo far prevail on you as to keep you from the field at this critical and alarming time.—We ſpeak to a people that a few months ago would with eagerneſs have flown to arms at the firſt appearance of their country's danger. We know the value you have ever ſet on liberty, that beſt gift of God; with the maintenance of liberty is now connected your perſonal happineſs, and every dear and valuable bleſſing—the chaſtity of the wives of your boſom, your daughters, which elſe may be violated by a brutal ſoldiery—But it is not a temporary evil only that is to be ſuffered ſhould our enemy prevail, the power of "BINDING US IN ALL CASES WHATSOEVER," claimed by a Britiſh Parliament, is to reach your poſterity, and to rivet chains upon them for ever. You once ſeemed ſenſible of this, and were determined to die rather than ſubmit—the ſame grounds of diſpute remain between Great-Britain and us, the ſame ſpirit and determination ſhould alſo ſtill remain.

We are not inſenſible to the fatigues and hardſhips of thoſe who engage in a winter's campaign, but we hope and believe this call on the militia will be the laſt—the Continental army will ſhortly be more formidable than ever, and as once before will again, by GOD's bleſſing, give a favourable turn to our affairs; but if a fatal neceſſity ſhould again require your exertions, it is now, and will be, the buſineſs of your Repreſentatives in this Houſe to fix, as ſoon as poſſible, the military eſtabliſhment of the ſtate upon ſuch juſt and equitable principles, as will make the common duty of defence a common and equal burthen to all its inhabitants. Extract from the minutes, JOSIAH CRAWFORD, Clerk, pro temp.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.

Extract of a letter from an officer of diſtinction at Newtown, Bucks county, dated December 27, 1776.

"It was determined, ſome days ago, that our army ſhould paſs over to Jerſey, in three different places, and attack the enemy. Accordingly about two thouſand five hundred men, and twenty braſs fieldpieces, with his Excellency Gen. Waſhington at their head, and Majors Gens. Sullivan and Green, in command of two diviſions, paſſed over on the night of Chriſtmas, and about three o'clock, A. M. were on their march, by two routs, towards Trenton. The night was ſleety, and the roads ſo ſlippery that it was daybreak when we were two miles from Trenton. But happily the enemy were not appriſed of our deſign, and our advanced party were on their guards at half a mile from the town, when Gen. Sullivan's and Gen. Green's diviſions ſoon came into the ſame road. Their guard gave our advanced party ſeveral ſmart fires, as we drove them; but we ſoon got two fieldpieces at play, and ſeveral others in a ſhort time; and one of our Colonels puſhing down on the right, while the others advanced on the left, into the town. The enemy, conſiſting of about fifteen hundred Heſſians, under Col. Rohl, formed and made ſome ſmart fires from the muſketry and ſix field pieces, but our people preſſed from every quarter, and drove them from their cannon. They retreated towards a field behind a piece of wood up the creek, from Trenton, and formed in two bodies, which I expected would have brought on a ſmart engagement from the troops, who had formed very near them, but at that inſtant, as I came in full view of them, from the back of the wood, with his Excellency General Waſhington, an officer informed him that the party had grounded their arms, and ſurrendered priſoners.

"The others ſoon followed their example, except a part which had got off in the hazy weather, towards Princeton, and a party of their light horſe which made off on our firſt appearance. Too much praiſe cannot be given to the officers of every regiment. By their active and ſpirited behaviour, they ſoon put an honorable iſſue to this glorious day.

"I was immediately ſent off with the priſoners to M'Conkey's ferry, and have got about ſeven hundred and fifty ſafe in town and a few miles from here, on this ſide the ferry, viz. one Lieutenant Colonel, two Majors, four Captains, ſeven Lieutenants, and eight Enſigns. We left Col. Rohl, the Commandant, wounded, on his parole, and ſeveral other officers and wounded men at Trenton. We loſt but two of our men that I can hear of, a few wounded, and one brave officer, Capt. Waſhington, who aſſiſted in ſecuring their artillery, ſhot in both hands. Indeed every officer and private behaved well, and it was a moſt fortunate day to our arms, which I the more rejoice at, having an active part in it. The ſucceſs of this day will greatly animate our friends, and add freſh courage to our new army, which, when formed, will be ſufficient to ſecure us from the depredations or inſults of our enemy.

"Gen. Ewing's diviſion could not paſs at Trenton for the ice, which alſo impeded Gen. Cadwallader paſſing over with all his cannon and the militia, though part of his troops were over, and if the whole could have paſſed, we ſhould have ſwept the coaſt to Philadelphia. We took three ſtandards, ſix fine braſs cannon, and about one thouſand ſtands of arms."

Publiſhed by order of Council of Safety,

G. BICKHAM, Sec. pro tem.

By an authentic account received this morning, the following is a liſt of priſoners taken, viz. One Col. two Lieut. Cols. three Majors, four Captains, eight Lieuts. twelve Enſigns, two Surgeon Mates, ninety nine ſerjeants, twenty five drummers, nine muſicians, twenty five ſervants, and ſeven hundred and forty privates.

DESERTED from Capt. William Bowers's company, in the firſt battalion of Aſſociators, in the city of Philadelphia, on the ninth inſtant, JOSEPH LIKINS, near five feet nine inches high, about twenty five years of age, light ſhort hair tied behind, of a fair complexion, and had on the uniform of the third battalion of regulars raiſed in this province, to which, it is ſaid, he formerly belonged. Whoever ſecures ſaid deſerter, ſo that the ſubſcriber gets him again, with his gun and accoutrements, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward.

Dec. 26, 1776. WILLIAM BOWERS.

*** As the fellow had received his month's pay, it is hoped every friend to his country will endeavour to apprehend him.

WAS taken up laſt Tueſday night by the ſubſcriber, at the upper end of Third-ſtreet, oppoſite the Governor's mill, a HORSE and CART. The horſe is a bay, between fourteen and fifteen hands high, has a white ſtar, and ſome white hair on the near hind foot. The owner may have the ſame again, by applying to the ſubſcriber, and paying charges.

Dec. 27, 1776. CASPER SHNEIDER.

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THE AMERICAN CRISIS.

NUMBER I.

BY THE AUTHOR OF COMMON SENSE.

THESE are the times that try men's ſouls. The ſummer ſoldier and the ſunſhine patriot will, in this criſis, ſhrink from the ſervice of his country; but he that ſtands it NOW, deſerves the love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like hell, is not eaſily conquered; yet we have this conſolation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph. What we obtain too cheap, we eſteem too lightly:—'Tis dearneſs only that gives every thing its value. Heaven knows how to ſet a proper price upon its goods; and it would be ſtrange indeed, if ſo celeſtial an article as FREEDOM ſhould not be highly rated. Britain, with an army to enforce her tyranny, has declared, that ſhe has a right *(not only to* TAX*)* but "*to* BIND *us in* ALL CASES WHATSOEVER," and if being *bound in that manner* is not ſlavery, then is there not ſuch a thing as ſlavery upon earth. Even the expreſſion is impious, for ſo unlimited a power can belong only to GOD.

Whether the Independance of the Continent was declared too ſoon, or delayed too long, I will not now enter into as an argument; my own ſimple opinion is, that had it been eight months earlier, it would have been much better. We did not make a proper uſe of laſt winter, neither could we, while we were in a dependant ſtate. However, the fault, if it were one, was all our own; we have none to blame but ourſelves*. But no great deal is loſt yet; all that Howe has been doing for this month paſt is rather a ravage than a conqueſt, which the ſpirit of the Jerſies a year ago would have quickly repulſed, and which time and a little reſolution will ſoon recover.

I have as little ſuperſtition in me as any man living, but my ſecret opinion has ever been, and ſtill is, that GOD Almighty will not give up a people to military deſtruction, or leave them unſupportedly to periſh, who had ſo earneſtly and ſo repeatedly ſought to avoid the calamities of war, by every decent method which wiſdom could invent. Neither have I ſo much of the infidel in me, as to ſuppoſe, that HE has relinquiſhed the government of the world, and given us up to the care of devils; and as I do not, I cannot ſee on what grounds the King of Britain can look up to heaven for help againſt us: A common murderer, a highwayman, or a houſebreaker, has as good a pretence as he.

'Tis ſurpriſing to ſee how rapidly a panic will ſometimes run through a country. All nations and ages have been ſubject to them. Britain has trembled like an ague at the report of a French fleet of flat bottomed boats; and in the fourteenth century the whole Engliſh army, after ravaging the kingdom of France, was driven back like men petrified with fear; and this brave exploit was performed by a few broken forces collected and headed by a woman, Joan of Arc. Would, that heaven might inſpire ſome Jerſey maid to ſpirit up her countrymen, and ſave her fair fellow ſufferers from ravage and raviſhment! Yet panics, in ſome caſes, have their uſes; they produce as much good as hurt. Their duration is always ſhort; the mind ſoon grows through them, and acquires a firmer habit than before. But their peculiar advantage is, that they are the touchſtones of ſincerity and hypocriſy, and bring things and men to light, which might otherwiſe have lain for ever undiſcovered. In fact, they have the ſame effect on ſecret traitors, which an imaginary apparition would upon a private murderer. They ſift out the hidden thoughts of man, and hold them up in public to the world. Many a diſguiſed Tory has lately ſhewn his head, that ſhall penitentially ſolemnize with curſes the day on which Howe arrived upon the Delaware.

As I was with the troops at fort Lee, and marched with them to the edge of Pennſylvania, I am well acquainted with many circumſtances, which thoſe who lived at a diſtance know but little or nothing of. Our ſituation there was exceedingly cramped, the place being on a narrow neck of land, between the North river and the Hackenſack. Our force was inconſiderable, being not one fourth ſo great as Howe could bring againſt us. We had no army at hand to have relieved the garriſon, had we ſhut ourſelves up and ſtood on the defence. Our ammunition, light artillery, and the beſt part of our ſtores, had been removed upon the apprehenſion that Howe would endeavor to penetrate the Jerſies, in which caſe fort Lee could be of no uſe to us; for it muſt occur to every thinking man, whether in the army or not, that theſe kind of field forts are only for temporary purpoſes, and laſt in uſe no longer than the enemy directs his force againſt the particular object which ſuch forts are raiſed to defend. Such was our ſituation and condition at fort Lee on the morning of the 20th of November, when an officer arrived with information that the enemy with two hundred boats had landed about ſeven or eight miles above. Major General Green, who commanded the garriſon, immediately ordered them under arms, and ſent expreſs to his Excellency General Waſhington at the town of Hackenſack, diſtant by the way of the ferry ſix miles. Our firſt object was to ſecure the bridge over the Hackenſack, which laid up the river between the enemy and us, about ſix miles from us and three from them. General Waſhington arrived in about three quarters of an hour, and marched at the head of the troops towards the bridge, which place I expected we ſhould have a bruſh for; however they did not chuſe to diſpute it with us, and the greateſt part of our troops went over the bridge, the reſt over the ferry, except ſome which paſſed at a mill on a ſmall creek, between the bridge and the ferry, and made their way through ſome marſhy grounds up to the town of Hackenſack, and there paſſed the river. We brought off as much baggage as the waggons could contain, the reſt was loſt. The ſimple object was to bring off the garriſon, and to march them on till they could be ſtrengthened by the Jerſey or Pennſylvania militia, ſo as to be enabled to make a ſtand. We ſtaid four days at

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* "*The preſent winter (meaning the laſt) is worth an age, if rightly employed, but if loſt, or neglected, the whole Continent will partake of the evil; and there is no puniſhment that man does not deſerve, be he who, or what, or where he will, that may be the means of ſacrificing a ſeaſon ſo precious and uſeful.*"

COMMON SENSE.

Newark, collected in our out-poſts, with ſome of the Jerſey militia, and marched out twice to meet the enemy on information of their being advancing, though our numbers were greatly inferior to theirs. Howe, in my little opinion, committed a great error in generalſhip, in not throwing a body of forces off from Statten-iſland through Amboy, by which means he might have ſeized all our ſtores at Brunſwick, and intercepted our march into Pennſylvania. But if we believe the power of hell to be limited, we muſt likewiſe believe that their agents are under ſome providential controul.

I ſhall not now attempt to give all the particulars of our retreat to the Delaware; ſuffice it for the preſent to ſay, that both officers and men, though greatly haraſſed and fatigued, frequently without reſt, covering, or proviſion, the inevitable conſequences of a long retreat, bore it with a manly and a martial ſpirit. All their wiſhes were one, which was that the country would turn out and help them to drive the enemy back. Voltaire has remarked that King William never appeared to full advantage but in difficulties and in action; the ſame remark may be made on General Waſhington, for the character fits him. There is a natural firmneſs in ſome minds which cannot be unlocked by triffles, but which, when unlocked, diſcovers a cabinet of fortitude; and I reckon it among thoſe kind of public bleſſings which we do not immediately ſee, that God hath bleſt him with uninterrupted health, and given him a mind that can even flouriſh upon care.

I ſhall conclude this paper with ſome miſcellaneous remarks on the ſtate of our affairs, and ſhall begin with aſking the following queſtion, Why is it that the enemy hath left the New-England provinces, and made theſe middle ones the ſeat of war? The anſwer is eaſy: New-England is not infeſted with Tories, and we are. I have been tender in raiſing the cry againſt theſe men, and uſed numberleſs arguments to ſhew them their danger, but it will not do to ſacrifice a world to either their folly or their baſeneſs. The period is now arrived in which either they or we muſt change our ſentiments, or one or both muſt fall. And what is a Tory? Good God! What is he? I ſhould not be afraid to go with an hundred Whigs againſt a thouſand Tories, were they to attempt to get into arms. Every Tory is a coward, for a ſervile, ſlaviſh, ſelf-intereſted fear is the foundation of Toryiſm; and a man under ſuch influence, though he may be cruel, never can be brave.

But before the line of irrecoverable ſeparation be drawn between us, let us reaſon the matter together: Your conduct is an invitation to the enemy, yet not one in a thouſand of you has heart enough to join him. Howe is as much deceived by you as the American cauſe is injured by you. He expects you will all take up arms and flock to his ſtandard with muſkets on your ſhoulders. Your opinions are of no uſe to him unleſs you ſupport him perſonally, for it is ſoldiers and not Tories that he wants.

I once felt all that kind of anger, which a man ought to feel, againſt the mean principles that are held by the Tories. A noted one, who kept a tavern at Amboy, was ſtanding at his door, with as pretty a child in his hand, about eight or nine years old, as moſt I ever ſaw, and after ſpeaking his mind as freely as he thought was prudent, finiſhed with this unfatherly expreſſion, "*Well! give me peace in my day.*" Not a man lives on the Continent but fully believes that a ſeparation muſt ſome time or other finally take place, and a generous parent would have ſaid, "*If there muſt be trouble, let it be in my day, that my child may have peace;*" and this ſingle reflexion, well applied, is ſufficient to awaken every man to duty. Not a place upon earth might be ſo happy as America. Her ſituation is remote from all the wrangling world, and ſhe has nothing to do but to trade with them. A man may eaſily diſtinguiſh in himſelf between temper and principle, and I am as confident, as I am that God governs the world, that America will never be happy till ſhe gets clear of foreign dominion. Wars, without ceaſing, will break out till that period arrives, and the Continent muſt in the end be conqueror; for, though the flame of liberty may ſometimes ceaſe to ſhine, the coal never can expire.

America did not, nor does not, want force; but ſhe wanted a proper application of that force. Wiſdom is not the purchaſe of a day, and it is no wonder that we ſhould err at firſt ſetting off. From an exceſs of tenderneſs, we were unwilling to raiſe an army, and truſted our cauſe to the temporary defence of a well meaning militia. A ſummer's experience has now taught us better; yet with thoſe troops, while they were collected, we were able to ſet bounds to the progreſs of the enemy; and, thank GOD! they are again aſſembling. I always conſidered a militia as the beſt troops in the world for a ſudden exertion, but they will not do for a long campaign. Howe, it is probable, will make an attempt on this city; ſhould he fail on this ſide the Delaware, he is ruined; if he ſucceeds, our cauſe is not ruined. He ſtakes all on his ſide againſt a part on ours; admitting he ſucceeds, the conſequence will be, that armies from both ends of the continent will march to aſſiſt their ſuffering friends in the middle ſtates; for he cannot go every where, it is impoſſible. I conſider Howe as the greateſt enemy the Tories have; he is bringing a war into their country, which, had it not been for him and partly for themſelves, they had been clear of. Should he now be expelled, I wiſh with all the devotion of a Chriſtian, that the names of Whig and Tory may never more be mentioned; but ſhould the Tories give him encouragement to come, or aſſiſtance if he come, I as ſincerely wiſh that our next year's arms may expel them from the Continent, and the Congreſs appropriate their poſſeſſions to the relief of thoſe who have ſuffered in well doing. A ſingle ſucceſsful battle next year will ſettle the whole. America could carry on a two years war by the confiſcation of the property of diſaffected perſons, and be made happy by their expulſion. Say not that this is revenge, call it rather the juſt reſentment of a ſuffering people, who, having no object in view but the GOOD of ALL, have ſtaked their OWN ALL upon a ſeemingly doubtful event. Yet it is folly to argue againſt determined hardneſs; eloquence may ſtrike the ear, and the language of ſorrow draw forth the tear of compaſſion, but nothing can reach the heart that is ſteeled with prejudice.

Quitting this claſs of men, I turn, with the warm ardour of a friend, to thoſe who have nobly ſtood, and are yet determined to ſtand the matter out. I call not upon a few, but upon all; not on THIS ſtate or THAT ſtate, but on every ſtate; up and help us; lay your ſhoulders to the wheel; better have too much force than too little, when ſo great an object is at ſtake. Let it be told to the future world, that in the depth of winter, when nothing but hope and virtue could ſurvive, that the city and the country, alarmed at one common danger, came forth to meet and to repulſe it. Say not that thouſands are gone, turn out your tens of thouſands; throw not the burthen of the day upon Providence, but "*ſhew your faith by your works*, that GOD may bleſs you. It matters not where you live, or what rank of life you hold, the evil or the bleſſing will reach you all. The far and the near, the home counties and the back, the rich and the poor, ſhall ſuffer or rejoice alike. The heart that feels not now, is dead. The blood of his children ſhall curſe his cowardice, who ſhrinks back at a time when a little might have ſaved the whole, and made *them* happy. I love

the man that can ſmile in trouble, that can gather ſtrength from diſtreſs, and grow brave by reflexion. 'Tis the buſineſs of little minds to ſhrink; but he whoſe heart is firm, and whoſe conſcience approves his conduct, will purſue his principles unto death. My own line of reaſoning is to myſelf as ſtrait and clear as a ray of light. Not all the treaſures of the world, ſo far as I believe, could have induced me to ſupport an offenſive war, for I think it murder; but if a thief break into my houſe, burn and deſtroy my property, and kill or threaten to kill me or thoſe that are in it, and to "*bind me in all caſes whatſoever*," to his abſolute will, am I to ſuffer it? What ſignifies it to me, whether he who does it, is a King or a common man; my countryman or not my countryman; whether it is done by an individual villain, or an army of them? If we reaſon to the root of things we ſhall find no difference; neither can any juſt cauſe be aſſigned why we ſhould puniſh in the one caſe and pardon in the other. Let them call me rebel, and welcome, I feel no concern from it; but I ſhould ſuffer the miſery of devils, were I to make a whore of my ſoul by ſwearing allegiance to one, whoſe character is that of a ſottiſh, ſtupid, ſtubborn, worthleſs, brutiſh man. I conceive likewiſe a horrid idea in receiving mercy from a being, who at the laſt day ſhall be ſhrieking to the rocks and mountains to cover him, and flying with terror from the orphan, the widow and the ſlain of America.

There are caſes which cannot be overdone by language, and this is one. There are perſons too who ſee not the full extent of the evil that threatens them; they ſolace themſelves with hopes that the enemy, if they ſucceed, will be merciful. It is the madneſs of folly to expect mercy from thoſe who have refuſed to do juſtice, and even mercy, where conqueſt is the object, is only a trick of war. The cunning of the fox is as murderous as the violence of the wolf; and we ought to guard equally againſt both. Howe's firſt object is partly by threats and partly by promiſes, to terrify or ſeduce the people to deliver up their arms, and receive mercy. The miniſtry recommended the ſame plan to Gage, and this is what the Tories call making their peace; "*a peace which paſſeth all underſtanding*" *indeed!* A peace which would be the immediate forerunner of a worſe ruin than any we have yet thought of. Ye men of Pennſylvania, do reaſon upon thoſe things! Were the back counties to give up their arms, they would fall an eaſy prey to the Indians, who are all armed. This perhaps is what ſome Tories would not be ſorry for. Were the home counties to deliver up their arms, they would be expoſed to the reſentment of the back counties, who would then have it in their power to chaſtiſe their defection at pleaſure. And were any one ſtate to give up its arms, THAT ſtate muſt be garriſoned by all Howe's army of Britons and Heſſians, to preſerve it from the anger of the reſt. Mutual fear is a principal link in the chain of mutual love, and woe be to that ſtate that breaks the compact. Howe is mercifully inviting you to barbarous deſtruction, and men muſt be either rogues or fools that will not ſee it. I dwell not upon the vapours of imagination, I bring reaſon to your ears, and in language as plain as A, B, C, hold up truth to your eyes.

I thank GOD that I fear not. I ſee no real cauſe for fear. I know our ſituation well, and can ſee the way out of it. While our army was collected, Howe dared not riſk a battle, and it is no credit to him that he decamped from the White Plains, and waited a mean opportunity to ravage the defenceleſs Jerſies; but it is great credit to us, that, with an handful of men, we ſuſtained an orderly retreat for near an hundred miles, brought off our ammunition, all our field pieces, the greateſt part of our ſtores, and had four rivers to paſs. None can ſay that our retreat was precipitate, for we were near three weeks in performing it, that the country might have time to come in. Twice we marched back to meet the enemy, and remained out till dark. The ſign of fear was not ſeen in our camp, and had not ſome of the cowardly and diſaffected inhabitants ſpread falſe alarms thro' the country, the Jerſies had never been ravaged. Once more we are again collected and collecting; our new army at both ends of the continent is recruiting faſt, and we ſhall be able to open the next campaign with ſixty thouſand men, well armed and clothed. This is our ſituation, and who will may know it. By perſeverance and fortitude we have the proſpect of a glorious iſſue; by cowardice and ſubmiſſion, the ſad choice of a variety of evils, a ravaged country, a depopulated city, habitations without ſafety, and ſlavery without hope, our homes turned into barracks and baudy-houſes for Heſſians, and a future race to provide for whoſe fathers we ſhall doubt of. Look on this picture, and weep over it!—And if there yet remains one thoughtleſs wretch who believes it not, let him ſuffer it unlamented.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.

By the laſt advices from the Jerſies, we learn the enemy are every where flying before our army, who frequently take ſmall parties of them. Since the affair at Trenton, it is ſaid, we have taken four hundred, amongſt whom are ſeveral officers.

Yeſterday morning upwards of nine hundred Heſſians, who were taken at Trenton, were brought to this city. The wretched condition of theſe unhappy men, moſt of whom, if not all, were dragged from their wives and families by a deſpotic and avaricious prince, muſt ſenſibly affect every generous mind with the dreadful effects of arbitrary power.

Laſt Monday ſeven of the lighthorſe belonging to this city took nine lighthorſemen from the enemy, near Princeton, without firing a gun.

Laſt Thurſday afternoon Col. Rohl died, at Trenton, of the wounds he received that morning.

College of Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1776.

*** The Students and Scholars belonging to the College are deſired to take notice that the ſchools will be opened again on Thurſday morning next. WILLIAM SMITH, Prov.

☞ The public are hereby informed that any ſick or wounded ſoldiers who come to this city, are to apply to the Board of Sick the corner of Gray's-alley, or to Mr. William Coates, tanner, in the Northern Liberties, from nine to twelve, and from two to five. By order of the Board,
WILLIAM THORNE.

Dec. 31.

‡‡‡ Wanted immediately, NURSES and ASSISTANTS to attend ſick ſoldiers. Any perſons, willing to ſerve in ſuch capacity, by applying to the Board of Sick at the corner of Gray's-alley, will receive good encouragement.

December 31.

Philadelphia, Dec. 27, 1776.

THE Honorable Congreſs having appointed a Committee of their body to tranſact ſuch Continental buſineſs in this city as may be proper and neceſſary, the ſaid Committee give this public notice, that they meet every day, and ſit from ten to three o'clock, at their office in Front-ſtreet, where Meſſrs. Barclay and Mitchell lately dwelt, oppoſite to Meſſrs. Conyngham, Nesbit and Company. All perſons charged with public letters for the Congreſs, Board of War, Marine, or other Committees, are deſired to take notice hereof, as ſuch letters will be opened or forwarded by the Committee as the caſe may require.—ROBERT MORRIS, GEORGE CLYMER, GEORGE WALTON.

TO be ſold by JOHN HART, at his vendue ſtore on Tueſday next, the 7th of January, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, a large and very neat aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE.

N. B. No goods will be delivered until paid for.

TO be SOLD a PLANTATION or tract of land, containing two hundred and one acres, ſituated in New-Hanover townſhip, Philadelphia county, thirty-three miles from the city, and four from Potts-Grove, about a hundred and twenty acres of cleared land, under good fence, with a ſufficient quantity of meadow for the ſtock on the place, the remainder woodland, equal to any garden, thirty acres of grain, now in the ground, ſuppoſed to yield twenty buſhels at leaſt per acre, a waggon, two horſes, and geers compleat, a plow and harrow, cyder mill and preſs, with a large duff-tailed log houſe thirty feet ſquare, and, with a little expence in the inside, may accommodate two families genteely. For farther particulars inquire of THOMAS MASON living near the ſaid plantation.

CLOCKS and WATCHES carefully repaired on the moſt reaſonable terms, by WHITE MATLACK (lately from New-York) in Market-ſtreet, near Fourth-ſtreet, and next door to Reuben Haines, in Philadelphia.——Caſh given for gold or ſilver watches.

☞ A ſmall ſum of money found in the ſtreet, the owner proving his property may have it again, by applying to ſaid Matlack.

Lower Dublin townſhip, Philad. county, Dec. 14, 1776.

WAS FOUND, near John Hufty's tavern, on Newtown road, about five miles above Frankford, three Congreſs Bills, wrapt in a piece of written paper, the owner deſcribing the contents, may have them again, by applying to JOHN BARTOLET, near ſaid place.

Philadelphia, Dec. 30, 1776.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 16th of this inſtant, an Engliſh ſervant boy named THOMAS FERRIS, between fourteen and fifteen years of age, with light hair, and a pale complexion. He had on an old felt hat, green half-thicks waiſtcoat and under waiſtcoat, thickſet breeches, mixed ribbed worſted ſtockings, and a new pair of ſhoes. He is ſuppoſed to be lurking about town, having been ſeen ſeveral times within a few days paſt. Whoever apprehends him, and brings him to his maſter, ſhall receive THREE DOLLARS reward, and if taken up in the country reaſonable charges. All perſons are forbid to harbor or carry him off.

MIERS FISHER.

RAN AWAY alſo from the ſubſcriber, about the ſame time, an Engliſh ſervant boy, about the ſame age, named CHARLES ROSE, brown hair, and fair complexion. He had on a round felt hat, ſtriped lincey waiſtcoat, old blue under waiſtcoat, coarſe cloth breeches, and mixed yarn ſtockings. He was ſeen with the above Thomas Ferris, ſome days after he left his maſter, and it is ſuppoſed they are gone together, and probably may have got on board ſome veſſel, or gone into the ſervice of ſome officers in the army. Whoever apprehends and brings him to his maſter, ſhall receive the like reward of THREE DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges if taken in the country. GEORGE NAPPER.

WANTED as a WAITER in a public houſe, a man who can be well recommended for his honeſty and ſobriety. Inquire of the printer.

ON Thurſday morning at ten o'clock, on Montgomery's (late Plumſtead's) wharf, will be ſold at public vendue, ſeveral BALES of COTTON, and a variety of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

N. B. No goods to be delivered before the money is paid. The ſloop Betſey will be ſold at the ſame time and place.

Philadelphia, December 30, 1776.

WANTED immediately, at the GENERAL HOSPITAL, a number of men and women, capable of nurſing the ſick, for which good wages will be given, by JAMES HOLMES, Surgeon in the General Hoſpital at the Bettering-Houſe.

ANY perſon having a genteel DWELLINGHOUSE to diſpoſe of, in a convenient part of this city, may meet with a purchaſer by applying to the printer.

Philadelphia, Dec. 30, 1776.

RAN away yeſterday morning from the ſubſcriber, an indented ſervant man named PHILIP FRANKLIN, about five feet five inches high, of a ruddy complexion, dark brown hair, a pretty well made fellow, born in Wales, talks that language very fluently, and expreſſes himſelf very quick when he talks Engliſh, and very ſubject to take too much ſtrong liquor. He had on and took with him, when he went away, a light drab colour cloth ſurtout coat almoſt new, with two rows of buttons, a Bath coating coat made ſhort, a claret colour waiſtcoat and breeches, one pair of yarn ſtockings, one pair of worſted ditto, one white ſhirt almoſt new, two check ditto, one old the other new, an old beaver hat cut in the faſhion, and underſtands taking care of horſes and driving a carriage. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and brings him to his maſter, ſhall have SIX DOLLARS reward and reaſonable charges. WILLIAM FISHER.

Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1776.

WAS LOST on Chriſtmas day laſt, between the Spring Houſe tavern and Joſeph Miller's tavern, on the Bethlehem road, a double milled kerſey drab coloured GREAT COAT, with five ſtraps on the out ſide. Whoever has found the ſame, and will bring it to the printer, ſhall have SIX DOLLARS reward.

LOST the 29th inſt. on the road between Cheſter and Wilmington, a red Morocco leather POCKET BOOK, containing a variety of papers, and about twenty-five Continental dollars. As the papers are of no uſe to any but the owner, the perſon who will deliver the pocket book and papers to R. CARY at the City tavern, Philadelphia, or leave them at any public houſe on the road, ſhall have the money for his trouble.

N. B. If the pocket book with the papers is found without the money, a handſome reward will be given to the perſon who takes it up.

STOLEN this day from the ſubſcriber, hair dreſſer in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets, a WHITE HAT lined with white linen, and cocked with white bobbin. Whoever brings the hat to the owner, and ſecures the thief, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS reward.

Dec. 31. JAMES MATTHEWS.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE.